

"American Ideals."

Mr. Threefore Roosevelt has done make things in his life, and in none of them ane he ever betrayed the slightest absence of haston. In his latest book, which, comwast, beside and nicely dressed, come fresh from the press to the hands of the Sovember reviewer, this quality of brains is more than ever present, and those who agree with Mr. Roosevelt's political and social ideas, and those who do not, will be nike interested in its perusal. He calls it "American Bicals, and Other Essays," which will give a severe shork to those fin de niede amithetes who do not be here we have any ments at all, much lesthat they are worth talking about.

Other server shocks will be administered to other readers who do not agree with Mr. Rose vell, all through the look, and ness only comparable to the factics of the football field. As Mr. Roosevelt fromth cess can only come to the player who bits the line hard. In literature, as in other things, that is his style. He does no meander about the subject, or we long words or say protty thangs, he is no al-round athlete, and can use the gloves an the courter staff as well as the foil and the tomis (price). He knows his subjectat least, one side of it and his clew h clear and exact and expressed with a tersuress which only comes from the man whether emotions to say and not too much time in which to say it. This is why "American Ideals" is a notatile little

book. One of the things in which this book is pomiculty different from the book which the guernes college graduate would per han write on these subjects is in its readi ness to steal with facts and persons. Th achoolboy is cought. In writing of America ideals, that he must only refer to men wis are Jean. He can talk of Washington, of Lincoln or of Grant, but not of McKinley of Brian of of Reed. He can abuse Bene duct Armold to his heart's content, but h most not obscopt to see in what way the traitors of the present day are seeking to step our common wealth. And too many essatists neep to this schoolboy model and act as if the character of the American nation were made for all time, indeed of being shaped continually faster than

we can follow the process.

There is more of this mock truidit;
about Recorrett. He does not hesitate to
call names and to cite examples. He does not heritate to tell what he himself has done or sried to do. And he is most onspuring in his demonstation of what he tonsiders rotten in the United States of Americal in doesn't waste his time dis because of his outnestness, this contspoke rick of mattuer thes not become offensive because he never drugs in a name merely to abuse it. He gives one a peculiar his pression that he rently cares as little to be revenced on his enemy us to get researd for blood!", and that some other name would have done just as well for a harrible ex-ample as the one he has used.

It is rather hard on people who have not and a college education, this way which It hits hard, and is as hard to It is pretty hard on a man-Age, when he deen not know what the Stone Age is, and when he mose not even orginto be alte to tell Mr. Roosevelt timt to bus some savages among his own following who ledong to exactly the same geological Derival-

in fact this tomohawk style of warfare which Mr. Roomyell himself affects is an mear the Stone Age as one can estimated us good English. But some savages are very clever and brainy, and that is the way with this literary Itsquote. He believes that the Lent is on his side sure enough, and that it makes it right for him to fight of course. It is perfectly delightful in this bewildered and naived up world, where bull of my are not mire what we ought to de and a good proportion of the other built haven't the moral coarage to do what w know we ought to find a man who knows he is right and then goes shead with ago consummate football force and vim as is displayed by Mr. Roosevelt.

There is an essay bere on the New York police force, which should amuse the Time many chieftains, there is an essay on the fun of the other fellows; there is an articl in which Mr. Loosevelt is after the soutpe of the labor leader and the milk-and-water philamits, pust, claiming that only by hos at government of the city of New York, vin the notice's party, can New York be really elpet, and there are two or three essays dealing in general with the problem which to test hering many of his thinkers, the que tion estaction a sertion's character is under

On the point Mr. Rossevelt is a ross dignatization. Hebelieves that whatever other races have done or may do, we who not decay, because we are Anglo-Saxons and we are visite and self-bushaking and plays. Mr. Rossevelt himself certainly is of this and his tobust hopefulness b

setled, the book is both interesting and exciting and very remarkable in its ray. When a much whose such is everytail. tree, table and adventurous possible politic with all his heart he can make a three volume movel out of my election for our oner, to say maring of national politics and the destroy of a great cosm-politor Reserved is the Endrund Kinlin of New York politics. (New York: G. Puttern Washington: Frentanc, \$1.50.

"The Invisible Man."

In the minds of his readers the distinguish ing characteristics of B. G. Wells' fiction the manner in which he draws the most extravagant drame of his vivorious imagina tion into apparent harmony with reality even with scientific fact. Nothing Is so at sixes and sevens with the accepted theory of things that he cannot make it plansible to the extent of its value as story diversion. In his "Thirty Stronge Stories" he displayed thirty audactors eccentific properties which he west about with an entertaining pen. This last us to an English village in Sussex, where the neighboth and is quite naturally stirred up by the presence of an invisite man.

The history of this creature is called "The Invisible Man," and Mr. Wells has clabstated his plantasy in a so thoroughly nat al and plausitic manner that the read finds himself quite as much interested in the atrange cureor of this impossible be- Oakes. ing as if the nutber were a biographer

When the invisible man first came to the Coach and Hornes his was wrapped from bend to foot in a great cout, his hands were gloved, his hat was drawn over life the text is largely an exposition of characters. his chin was buried in the apturned ter and condition, when it is not a paipa collar, his whiskers hid his cheeks, his eyes were concealed behind dark spectacles with side blinds. The pink tip of his nose was the only portion of his anatomy that was

picious groused by the appear ance of a so mysterious person in a

chapters of the story. Finally one of the villagers bearded the Bon m his den but he cause out of the room pale and terrified, for when the stranger took off his gloves there were no arms or hands in his love with no apparent force. When the collar was turned down there was only space where the chin should have been The invisible man were all the things de critical chiry to deceive people, who would

shin bim if they knew his secret. He falls mort of funds and robs the him, and there is a spirited description of their chase after the invisible burglar The landlady mess to his room to demand his arrearage of rent. As she enters the overings on the Led gather themselves gether, leap suddenly into a sort of peak, and then imp beadling over the bottom rmi. Then, though no visible hand harfs them, various objects fly into the good woman's face, and literally drive her from

the room-These stories spread about the village and the constable took it upon himself t arrest the stranger, who was not yet knows in his mary clear reality a can investible man The officer and his deputies cornered their game. Then a most astonishing thing tool place. The hat, ginsses and whiskers flew off, and the creature before them was a headless man. The gloves ripped off dis closed no bends. They grabbed the invisible hands, but the headless and handless man southmed out of their grass, even ou of his clothes, and finally a shirt was see flying out of the house and down the road

This, of course, is not all. The invisible ian goes about the neighborhood accosting , attacking them, and pursuing then cettl the whole county is in a terrorized it. Planify his suvisible band is ones. as he strikes a person and the attacked one turns upon his opponent in so violent a the invisible form assumes visibility.

It is all engagingly told. The interest s held from the moment the first page s turned. Mr. Weils unites to his imagi native gifts a sense of himor, which figvors his ressauce all through. Without this leaven it might be grewsome and pall, but it is sufficiently well told to be plainable yet grotesque enough to be amusing. Around the invisible man Mr. Wells has sterched in a group of vallage characters which are skillful studies in genre. The book may be recommended as one of the most diverting pieces of light fiction which the autumn barvest of stories has thus far brought us. tNew York Edward Arnold, Washington Wood ware & Lathrop \$1,25.)

"Eat Not Thy Heart."

Julien Gordon's new novel, "Eat Not Thy Heart," is a thoughtful, thought-begetting piece of philosophic fiction. The superficial will call it dever, and not anderstand it. The appreciative will fain devour it when once the tasts of it is on their tongue, but,

Democracy does not seem to be a social to tell him he is a survivor of the Stone only the lens of distillusion. Julien Gotthy with Oakes, the schoolmaster, a materialist and iconociast, Who says:

We have nothing to do with the remedies.
We destroy—pull down. Let the next generation rear up its temples on the ruins of the past. Sufficient unto us is to point the way to clear away the destris, dig the foundations upon which they shall fulfil. This is our work. Let them find theirs.

Marston, a New York millionaire, is the scene of the story, or, more properly, the study. Though he, an average man of his uses, and his wife, a woman beginning to he responsive to some of the calls of those about her, but out of carreach, are in the foreground, they are only the refective agents of contrast. In their circle the author indulges her deverness at smar ouversation. The heart and interest the reader is across the place in the fore

Beth Bush, the foreman's wife, is the striking figure of the story. She is the daugmer of poor, middle class people. has a vague smattering of knowledge gathered in the common schools. Recognit ing the Literity of Joe Pash's character she marries the young farmer with a yielding love, but sparced by a smoldering ambition. She is the figure, carnation of ambition and its attendant passions, envy and hatred. She yearns with a fierce consuming desire for the unattainable. Only, with indefinite instinctive hope, she believes it attainable. The poher husband and herself, with the Marstons, beems to promise a step toward her goal. They accept.

Life is to ber only a dancing parage

She spures her environment. The supof the fashionable linposed eivelon of the fashionable life which is about her, but casting her into a black shedow with its exclusive brilliancy is a titter, butter pang to her heart. She b petient, abelenot analytical not even con-lectural. Her eyes are focused before her and opward, but she is out of Fearing. One morning the mistress and a group of be quests come to Esth's collage to inquire for her sick child. The occasion seen opportune to the foolishly ambition roman. She is over her pots and pany inkening. She rushes to her bedroot slips into a prided tea-rown. Mrs Marston had never seen the tea-gown

Beth thought it such a pity that it should waste and fade and Mrs. Marsion never know she had it. As the guests trailed toward the house they discussed the gro esque garment and laughed. Beth heard it all, and in the quick birth of this before the mirthful cebo of their laughter died on her egra. Beth had traversed the nor row verge which separates "hatred from crime." That night the mansion was fired: the evidence involved Beth; her bimself, but the care was never pressed. There are a number of other characters

contrasted and interesting. There is the narrow-visioned Marston; his sympathetic wife, who does not quite appre sate what she seems to understand; the epigratematic labare, so valuable for conversation; the unambitious, patient, re-

The author is profix and discursive, but she is exactingly unalytical, and displays comprehensive understanding of the conditions she describes. There is only an excase of a story in "Eat Not Thy Heart;" tile discussion. The dialogue is the smartest portion. It is curt and natural, pointed always, and sometimes epigrammatic. When the author is not transcribing the spoken words, her pen is a scalpel, laving bare the thoughts and feelings of her puppets. It is accomplished with results enjoya peaceful country village form the early I ble by all who have concern for the vexing

problems of our social environment. The | tective, carried in a canvas value \$41,000 it would be only an enigma to them. Summed up in a single word, "Eat Not Thy bert A. Stone & Co. Washington: Brentano. \$1.25.)

A New Story by Paul Leicester Ford. Love and literature, hearts and quillshere are the essential ingredients of Paul Leicester Ford's new novel, "The Story of an Unfold Love." It is a long cry from the practical hardness of modern politics to the vagueness of literary folk, steeped in ve matters and their own professional roblems, but this is the flight which Mr. Ford makes from the stary of Sterling to the tale of Harizmann. The atmospheres of the two books are as different as a stiter seeking for contrast could have made

The diary form is used in unraveling the tory. The hero is the writer, and he ad dresses the woman whom he loves and finally marries. The style has the sweet ening qualities which at once beget calmness in the heart and a warm love for the narrator. This is the condition of the nather and his here, for the writer must feel and be as he writes to infuse such realist to his pages. But he only uses the tender chords long enough to establish the heart aspect of his story. He deviates | book by the Virginianthat he did not have

pity of it is, though, that the story will not reach the Beth Bushes, and even if it should it would be only an enigna to them. Summed up in a single word, "Eat Not Thy demption. The express company examined Heart" is a polemic on contentment. It is the seals, entered the memoranda on the a beautifully made book. (Chicago: Herward and sent the packages in safes under their own guard's care to the capital. When the Treasury officials opened the safes next morning and examined the pack ages their genins for "feel" told them something was wrong with the \$41,000 dollar package. Treasurer of the United States Hyatt and an Adams represents live were called in, and in their presence the seal was broken. Within was found end is reached is a hope deferred, and & nothing more valuable than slips of brown makes patience sick. On the whole the straw paper of the coarse variety used by butchers. One of the bank messengers committed the robbery by substitution. How the Pinkerton men unraveled the meth od and matther makes a fascinating story tNew York: Doubleday & McClure Company. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. \$1.)

Amelie Rives.

Amelie Rives, the Princess Troubetzkor is deliberately or instinctively sensational. She has striven for it in nearly everything she has ever written, and nearly always she has a trained it. The brilliancy of her attainments is not eclipsed, however, by the gitter of these ill-advised reachings for the extracrimary. No one ever put aside a



H. G. Wells.

Considered in its theme and its people, but a college education, the way which adultion. Human nature and natural frailly spart from its illerary qualities, "The Mr. Received has of bringing the whole mistory of the natverse to hear on machine and ignored. The greatery of our sthat the group of types and figures familiar to most every page of her "A Danied Erpoorest and instances may be President is fourmained and other men of letters and the most every page of her "A Pannel Erports and instances and other men of letters and the problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page of her "A Pannel Erports and problem involved is one which most covery page o crying for consederation. The author offers him who sells. But it is not the only prob- first charms with its novelty as a little no remedy. She seems to stand in sympa- lem suggested. The broad garment of liquor stimulates, but, as when the wine love, politics, religion, education. Women and literature is fingered in the medicy of too long pursued, stupefles and makes flighty discussion.

The appeal of the story is less broad than Mr. Ford's "The Hon. Peter Sterling," but it will not on that account lack for renders. It has the rendable quality which stinctive of this author's books which the reader does not recover be fore the endierenched. Sustained standar Is the test of a successful writer, as unfilled promine is a token of weakne It is the unfulfilled promise of the standars set in the opening pages which weighs upon the rest of the book. It opens with a pure tion is at once keved high. There is the suggestion of a great book. The words are apic. the thought is chaste, the passion ! tender, and from the first it goes straigh to the heart. Here are the opening lines

There is not a moment of my life widch on have shared with me which I cannot ecall with a distinctness fairly sunlit. My and my sorrows, my triumples and Tailures, have Indeed one by one from emo-tions into memories, quickening neither pulse nor thought when they recur to me, while you alone can set both throbbing. And though for years I have known that if you ensurined anyone in your hearth, would be someone worther of you, yet I have loved you truly, and whatever I have been in all else, in one thing at least I have been strong. Nor would I part with my tenderness for you, even though it has rotabed me of contentment; for all the pleasures of which I can dream cannot equal the happiness of loving you. To God I owe my me and you, Marze, have I owe my me, and you. Maize, have filled that life with love; to both I box my spirit with thanks, striving not to waste flis gift, lest I be unworthy of the devo-tion I feel for you.

This is the temperament which charms at once. Had Mr. Ford been able to sustain it through his story what might not have been written of this novel which is in its present form, not better than manyof ton, Mifflin & Co. Washington: Brentano 81.25.)

From Pinkerton Archives.

A little volume of "True Detective Stories, from the Pinkerton Archives comes to exemplify the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction. It has often occurred to us that these shrewd. sharp-scented men who make a plaything of mystery have stored away, inthat crann) rare abundance of experience for recasting into story form. Cleveland Moffett has possessed limself of some of the most important memorabilia of the l'inkerton detectives and has written a series of true stories absorbingly interesting. They re-flect the practical directness of the sleuths the economical style, unbordened with a single superfigure or unnecessary word This characteristic of the diction, if folowed closely, will be found conspicuous The principal stories describe the inci-

dents and explain the mystery surround ing the Northampton, Mass., bank rob bery, of January, 1876, a case which re-vealed the treachery of one of the most expert and trusted employes of a prominent sale manufactory; the Susquehant express robbery, which involved \$40,000 in small bills, en route to be paid the em playes of the Eric Rhilrond shops, at Su quelianna, Pa.; the Pollock diamond robcured about \$20,000 worth of diamonds from a New York salesman, while thirteen other people in the car dodged behind the seats; the childeration of the Renos; the famous Rock Island express robbery, of March, 1886, and the American Exchange robbery, in 1888, in New York.

The last case was most trying on the unraveling powers of the Pinkertons. Two engers, shadowed by a bank de

perform, they willouly minors, for it is not seen the source early and pursues a line to make appendix to all his criticism morselfor gulping. It is an ambitious works less sentimental, but not less emotional, full of the sait of analysis and not without the spice of tomance.

The spice of tomance.

highly colored and less dignified methods. Passion is the infused breath of all Miss

The objective figure of this gorgeon word-use is a piece of highly-toned tapes ir; It is picturesque in its artificial ity it is elaborated with the detail of a such it is the manner and the methor which consume the render. Incident and characterization are weighed down and almost obliterated by the extravagant

Miss Rives evidently considered that her piece de resistance, and it may be believed that the whole tale had its reason in the prior conception of this daring stroke, it the scene wherein Yvonne, the heroine, is stung in the foot by a snake and the pussionate lover falls before he and, with his own lips to the wound so out the poison. This incident, with its florid verbal embellishments in denot the amorous frenzy of the lovers, is calculated to strike terror to the French novel ists, and even to put a few of them to the blush. It is not a passage to be read at family prayers, and should be kept scrape lossly out of the hands of the ingenuous

Miss Rives has carelessly permitted her adf to make the mistake in line four page 67, of using the verb "to learn," when she should have used "to teach delphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Washington: Brentano. 75 cents.)

"Whip and Spur."

In this age of silent steeds, when horses are an urban luxury, it is pleasant to be reminded in graceful fiction that these seasts are noble creatures, with a degree of character and unbounded affection in a book of eight short stories, "Whip and Spur," Col. George E. Waring, 'r., nar rates some interesting things of horse he has been acquainted with. It is a book which appeals directly and strongly to the borse-fancier, whose association with the snimal will make him especially appro disting of the intimuty with horse character which the writer shows.

For the greater part these are stories of horses of thirty-five or forty years ago They probably were not different from horses of today, but they seem so in Col. Waring's telling, for then the horse was more prominently a factor in life, and seemed to appreciate it and profit by it and give manifestations of little sympa thetic refining gloss rubbed from in-timate contact with civilization. Vix. the hero of the first story, was a horse rescued from a life of drudgery in the shafts of a New York cort, to she in life that he had the capacity of better things. The history of Ruby and Max are flavored with the essence of war, for these two animals served faithfully at the fron The other stories are: "Wettstein," "How if Got My Overcost," "Two Scouts," 'In the Glosning' and 'Fox Honting in England," (New York: Doubleday and McChire Company, Washington: Woodward & Lethrop. \$1 00.)

"The Mystery of Choice." Robert W. Chambers has written son

good things. His "King in Yellow" and "Red Republic's wece not unworthy of their colors. and his "King and Few Dukes" was not ignoble, in spite of its name. His latest book bears the strange title, "The Mystery of Choice," and the reading, so far as int est carried and patience permitted, left us with the in pression that at least the earlier portions of the book are all mystery with

Inferential style is a vigorous stimulant to a reader except when the storyteller be

Comes exasperatingly involved and loses himself and his listener in the nebula of his own uncertainty. Art which concesses itself is most delicate and choice, but surgestion is a sensitive weather-vane and a puff of wind one way or the other sets

directions and none.

Mr Chambers doubtless knew what his postical preamble and delicate, sughaps the reader would discover if he fol-lowed him to the bitter end. But time is short and such art is long. The retrospective pleasure that comes only when the title to this story is well chosen if we may take it that it refers to Mr. Chambers' taste in selecting such material for the diveror edification of his readers.

Brittany is the scene of the book's narrative. Perhaps this accounts for the sketchy, clusive quality of it. The author doubtless fell under the spell which Breton atmosphere has upon artists. He uses only merzo-tints. Most Breton pictures must be looked at from a distance, with the hand half closed and applied to the eye, like a telescope. These devices for eye, like a telescope. These devices for diste future, somewhat on the lines of Mr. effect bardly do in appreciating a story. Bellamy's 'Looking Backward.' But it (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Washington: Woodward & Lethrop. \$1.25.)

"A Romance in Transit,"

It will be generally granted that there is degree of originality in a love story which conducts itself strictly according to the railroad tracks from the Missouri River to the shores of Salt Lake. That is the little trick of novelty, which Francis Lynde has perpetrated in his story, "A Romance in Transit." It is an account of the love of a young passenger agent for the daughter of the president of his road. The young man is personally con-ducting a party of Bostonese to Denver, the Clear Creek Canon and Salt Laks, and, accompanied by his daughter, the president, from his private car attached to the same train, is inspecting his road. The way is long, but, on the wings of a "limited," time is short, and the odds in a game between President and his agent are great.

But "upid has devices for his clients, and the tricks of these he has taught Mr. Lynde to employ for his brace of lovers. He tells an interesting story in a clear, direct and creditable manner. There is the rattle of the train and the roar of the engine alithe way through, but it is pleasant accompani-ment to the love story which unwinds itself as the fiver steams its way Westward. A reader need not be a railroad man to enjoy 'A Romance in Transit;" nevertheless the ocal color strenking all the way through will commend itself especially to his interest Thencyclisthenewest volume of the hand; and dainty Ivory Series. (New York) r's Sons. Washington, Bren

"A Colonial Witch."

Frank Samuel Child has made a spedalty of the colonial lors of New England and this branch of literature is much righe for his transcriptions of his findings. "An Old New England Town" went speedily through three editions, and "The Colonial Parson" was a graphic sketch of a figure

ouches of Lumor and plays of fancy which light up the tale.

York: Baker & Taylor Company. Wash ngton: Lowdermilk & Co. \$1.25.)

LITERARY NOTES

H. G. Wells' "The Invisible Man," re viewed in another column, has been appearing in Pearson's Weekly, in England. It will doubtless have a record side. The scientific scholarship of this autnor, coupled the arrow spinning, so that it points to all with his literary accomplishments, ables him to give astonishing verticallipresent his "The War of the Worlds" is interesting readers of the Cosmopolitan. He is a gifted narrator, and one of these days a story of his-"The Invisible Man" may do it-will arouse an interest in his several engressing bits of original fie tion which are gathering dust on their pridishers' shelves. No one in search of inspiriting romance should overlook "The Time Machine," "The Wonderful Visit" or "The Wheels of Chance,"

Mr. Wells is an Englishman. To a repreentative of The Sketch he recently said 'I have had a novel of commonplace people in hand for some time, and I continue to work at it intermittently. It is called Love and Mr. Lewisham. But I shall probably not finish it for some time, as I am also working at a romance of the immeis by no case a collical Ctopia, the story is ruther a horoscope. I hope to finish it by the end of the year, but it has taken me from 'he beginning of May until now to do bair. I have given my time entirely to it but I find myself getting more and more anxious about the quality of m; work, and I was never a quick worker except under pressure of stem necessity. This last is good news, as we were be ginning to fear that the publishers were going to run Mr. Wells' remarkable abili

Mr. Wells is twenty-nine years of age. and was born at Broudey, in Kent, where his education began. He studied sci ence, chiefly roology and geology, at the Royal College of Science, and took the degree of B.Sc. in the University of London, with honors in both these subjects.

Shade of the Bauble, another fad magagioe! It is to be called L'Enfant Terrible, and it will be devoted to "humor for humor's sake." The editors are Mr Gelett Burgess late of the Lark, and Mr. Oliver Herford, engrammatist of the Players, and Mr. James Jeffrey Riche. Once a week the coitors are to disc together, and on this evening the matter for the next number of the publication, both text and illustrations will be conceived and expressed on paper, the staff being pledged not to leave the notil the entire copy is ready for the

At the graduating exercises of the American Academy of Dramstic Arts in New York, last spring, Mr Fred Williams, the veteran stage manager of the Ly cum Theater, said to the pupils: "To be actors you must always be students. You must ontinge to learn, continue to study, and the instruction you have had here has only been intended to enable you to know how to study for yourselves." This idea of the real meaning of study is belien brought before pupils; it is not often crasped even them. There is a furcible puragraph in a recent number of Harper's Weskits which tenchers ought to im-

who touched society at every point. He has crystallized his more recent researches in a new romance, "A Colonial Witch," published last week.

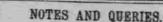
This is a study of the black art in the colony of Connecticut. The witch was the most picturesque figure of the early days of our prenational existence. She was a lurited patch on the dull gray of her cavironment. Witchcraft was a negative tenet of religion and the follacy was dealt with as earnestly and confidently as if it were a fact, instead of a distortion of an ignorant child.

Out of his personal examination of ohis personal examination from Mrchild.

Out of his personal examination of ohis receives especial attention from Mrchild.

Out of his personal examination of ohis records, family and official, and his talks with old sottlets, he evolves a stiring and also the first and indicates the story. There are many deficiency is of the child must digest the food given it, whereas withins of the class habit too often exame daingest the food given it, whereas victims of the class habit too often exame daingest the food given it, whereas victims of the class habit too often exame daingest the food given it, whereas victims of the class habit too often exame daingest the food given it, whereas victims of the class habit too often exame upon their pupils. There are people women generally—who form what may be called the class habit, becoming members of class after these foom what may be called the class habit, becoming members of class after these form what may be called the class habit, becoming members of class after these form what may be called the class habit, becoming members of class after these and string quiescent while a line story be called the class habit, becoming members of class after these and string quiescent while a line story be called the class after these form what may be called the class after these and string quiescent while a line story be called the class after these form what may be called the class after these and string quiescent while a line st

fe means us if the inveney social per ex Justice to our forefathers cannot dis-emble in the garb of charity. The truths It comes from the pen of Thomas Nelson told do not place the Connecticut colonists Page. In "Red Rock, a Story of Recon-in an envisible light. The belief in witches struction," he gives us like first long novel. ded upon ignorance and supersul. It is a story of the period when the old as believers, the colonists stand. South and lost itself and the new South convicted by the evidence which other his | had not vet found itself. The auting in orians than Mr. Child have adduced. (New authority for the statement that he has worked on the story during four years He may be pardoued for helleving that



What word or words of the English lan-There is no word in the English language without a vowel.

When did the Continental Congress that adopted the Declaration of Independence convene? Stillwater.

On May 10, 1775, more than a year before it adopted the Deciaration. It am until December 12, 1776, the session has ing 583 days

Is the steamship Great Eastern atill is existence? F. L. We smink as first a few months ago it was laid up at Glasgow. Scotland, covered with perfers amounting cheap suits made by some emergrising tailor, and used within as an advertising exhibition

Are there any statistics showing what firm is the largest exporter of Americas cotton. J. W. N.

From the secretary of the principal Cotton Exchange, that in New York, you probably could learn the name and address of the principal cotton exporting firm.

What are the chances for a man going to Bermuda? J. S.S. Practically there are no channes for him. All the important derical work is in the bands of Englishmen, and the neuross do the hard lacor and such skilled labor as there is to be done. An American could not compete with them.

Can a man enlist in the United States Army the same day he gots his naturaliza-tion papers. If not, how long must be nave had them before he can enlist?

no may could the only regets but final supers. The rule is now that he must be citizen: there is no law which declares how long he must have been one before he can enlist.

Who is the father of King George of Greeco? R. M.

King Christian IX of Dempark The King of Greece is the second son of the Danisi Ring He was elected king in 1863, after the deposition of King Otho in 1862 and the refusal of the limited government to let Prince Aifred of England take the throne. King George was originally Prince William of Schleswig-Bolster Glucksburg.

In his "Life of Gladslone" Justin McCarthy speaks of Queen Vactoria as "the only constitutional severegap who ever sat on the throne of England." Why and how is she the first or only constitutional sovereign? S. W.

Because all of her predecesors tried to govern England personally. If they did not like to do as their ministers or as Par-liament wanted them to do, they tried to get along without Parliament or by changing their ministers. Queen Victoria has never tried to do so; she has done as I-aders of Parillament as her advisers, even though her personal inclinations may have teen opposed to them

Can an inventor after fulng an applica-tion for a patent hake a resulty contract and have us goods manufactured by some one else? 2. A farmer posting his land and not having a notice published in the paper, is the pasting as good as if he had a notice published? 2. V. P.

He may assign the whole or a part of the patent result one he chooses; may manmanufacture under it to some one elsethat is, so you say, may make a royalty contract. 2 He must comply strictly with the law-absolutely and fully.

What is the greatest fortification in the corter E. E.

Probably Gibraltar, by its position, is the strongest fortification in the world; at present it is garrisoned by seven batteries of artiflery, each of 190 officers and men, four companies of furtress engineers, each of 125 officers and men, and two battalions (regiments, we should call them; of infantry, each of 1,097 officers and ment a lotal force of about 3.814 officers and men. The town of Spandan, near Perlin, where the war-chest of the German empire is kept, is a very strongly fortified place; not so strong by nature as Gibraltar, but with a larger earrison. Perhans Mote or Strasburg boold come next to distribute both are very atrong places.

1. Please tell me how to mix paint for the different colors in pottrait work. 2. get it mixed with the naint." A Reader

We cannot give lessons in portrait paint tog in a new paper. The best thing for you is to take issues from some competent teacher you can get a handbook of por-trait painting from any dealer in artist's materials, but it will not help you so much as instruction from a teacher. 2 In water polor posturity the outlines are in blue or India ink' to oil portraits, the outlines are in charconi and are broshed off almost en-tirely, leaving only frint lines which are covered when the colors are put on and mix with the cours.

What is the standing of our army among the other armies of the world? 2. How many generals command the arms and wise arctic names in was hing rank? 3. How many addiers in our standing army? F. B. C.

Our army is so small that it is not to be compared with the army of any European county except that of Greens that country alone has a smaller atmy than we 2 We have three major generals and six brigadier generals in community our arms. exclusive of brigadler generals on the staff, of whom there are ton. The major generals are Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army: Wesley Merritt, and John R Brooke. The brigadier generals are El-well 8 Ons. John J. Coppinger, William R. Shufter, James F. Wade, William M. Graham and Henry C. Metriam 3, The Army consists of 25,000 men, with 2,148 officers and 7 professors and 171 cadets at the Military Academy.

 What is the salary of an engineer in the Army?
 What is the salary of a ardet?
 How long does a tanettake to reducte?
 How long must be serve? Capt. Jack.

an officer in the Engineer Corps of the Army is poid according to his rank. A second Heutenant gets \$1.400; a first lientennat. \$1.500. a captain \$1,860. a major. \$2,500; a lientenant colonel, \$3,000; a brigadier general, \$5,500. For each five years' service there is an increase of pay; so a colonel really gets \$4.500 instead of \$3,500 2. A cadet's pay is \$540 a year. 3. The course at West Point requires four years. 4. He agrees to serve eight years. As a rule the Government is let a miss resign within that time, but only as a matter of favor

What are the methods used in distinguishing wrought into firm steel beams? 2. How are castings, rolled beams and rods tested in the mill of field?

One method is chemical analysis; another is by the use of the crushing and breaking est, steel resisting a breaking strain twice as great as that that from will resist, and a crushing strainists or seven times asgreat-A substance that hardens on being heated and cocled quickly in cold water, and on be ing reheated and cooled shouly becomes soft, is steel; a substance that does not respond thus is not steel. 2. Castings by examination and assay; beams and reds by crushing and breaking tests,

A correspondent informs as that a state nent made in this column last week that there is no general record of the Revolutionary soldiers' is somewhat misleading. He adds that if "M. Johnson," to whose question we replied, will communicate with the Record and Pension Division of the War Department be will be accordantly satisfied that the record he unked for does

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Rocky Mountain Adventure. By John F. Cargill. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Washington: Ballantyne &

Drake. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. \$1-50. THE FALL OF A SPARROW: a novel.

By M. C. Balfour, Hadson Library New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons. Wash fegton: Brentano, Paper, 50 cents. THE CLASH OF ARMS: a romance. By John Bloundelle-Burton, Appleton's Town and Country Library, All book soilers. Paper, 50 cents.

IN GOD'S COUNTRY: a Southern romance By D. Highee. New York: American Publishing Corporation. Washington. Woodward & Lothrop. \$1.00.

1 it is his best Mr. and Mrs. Page have returned from abroad and are settled THE BIG BORN TREASURE: a Tale of in their new home on New Hamosaho

S. R. Crockett has been silent for some commonly called King William's and Queen Anne's wars. By Samuel Adams

Drake. New York: Charles Service of the correspondent so the correspondent of the cor THE BORDER WARS OF NEW ENGLAND. of their country women given by him in his new story!

> Another volume of Tom Hall's Vers de Societe will appear the last of this month from the press of E. R. Herrick & Co "When Bear's Are Trumps" had five editions the year it was issued. The new volume will be called 'When Love Laughs.

The Doubleday-McClure Company are occurrenting an admirable list. One of the most promising of their forthcoming publications is to be a "Life of Henry Drammond," by George Adams Smith.